What is claim d is:

1. A method for analysing heparins or low-molecular-weight heparins, comprising:
   1 - depolymerizing the sample by the action of heparinases;
   2 - optionally, reducing the depolymerized sample; and
   3 - assaying by high-performance liquid chromatography.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising carrying out a search for the presence of oligosaccharide chains whose end is modified with a 1,6-anhydro bond.

3. The method as defined in claim 1 , wherein the heparinases are in the form of a mixture of heparinase 1 (EC 4.2.2.7.), heparinase 2 (heparin lyase II) and heparinase 3 (EC s4.2.2.8.).

4. The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the heparin depolymerized by the action of heparinase (depolymerizate) is then subjected to a reducing agent.

5. The method as defined in claim 4, wherein the reducing agent is $NaBH_4$ or an alkali metal salt of the borohydride anion.

6. The method as defined in claim 1 wherein the low-molecular weight heparin is enoxaparin.

7. The method as defined in claim 1, in which the chromatographic method used is an anion-exchange chromatography.

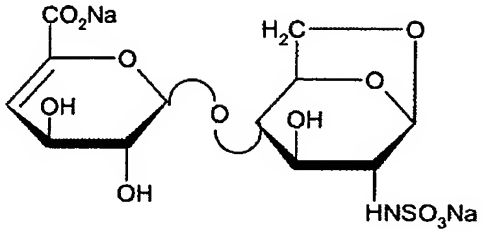
8. The method as defined in claim 7, further comprising a mobile phase which is transparent in the UV region up to 200 nm.

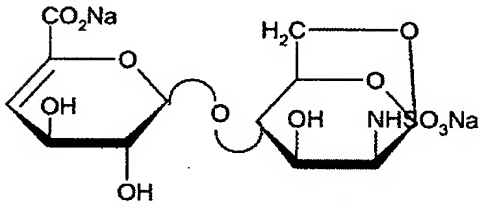
9. The method as defined in claim 8, wherein the mobile phase used is sodium perchlorate, methanesulfonate salts or phosphate salts.

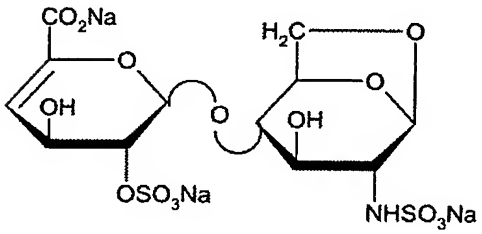
10. The method as defined in claim 7, wherein said method can selectively detect acetylated sugars.

11. The method as defined in claim 10, wherein the selective detection of the acetylated sugars is carried out taking as signal the difference between the absorbance at two wavelengths chosen such that the absorptivity of the nonacetylated saccharides cancels out.

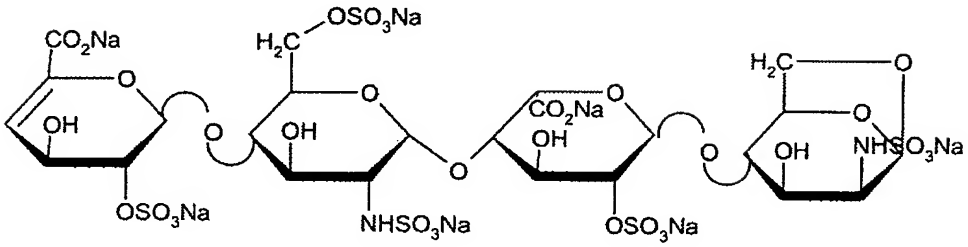
12. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the 1,6-anhydro residues obtained during the depolymerization reaction are the following:



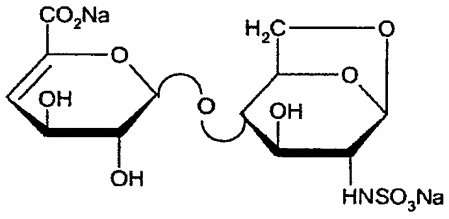




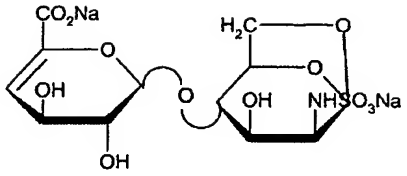
or



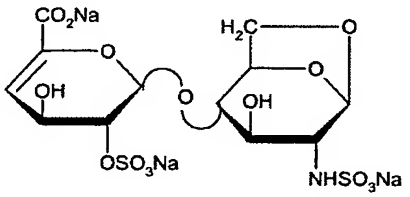
13. A 1,6-anhydro derivative of formula (disaccharide 1)



14. A 1,6-anhydro derivative of formula (disaccharide 2)



15. A 1,6-anhydro derivative of formula (disaccharide 3)



16. A trisaccharide derivative of formula:

(trisaccharide 1)